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PENNSYLVANIA.

A MESSAGE to the Governor from the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

WHEN we call to Mind the Declarations the Governor has been pleaſed to make for the Preſervation of our Civil and Religious Liberties, it affords us Matter of Surprize, to find his Conduct ſo different, from what he gave us juſt Reaſon to expect. There was a Time in which he thought fit to intreat us, *to preſerve the Character we had ſo well deſerved, of a peaceable and conſcientious People:* And *to maintain that Chriſtian Liberty which had made this Province the Admiration of all its Neighbours.* That in him *we ſhould always find a ſteady Regard for our Civil and Religious Rights, as they were the only Rational Foundation of Society.* That he had always *been a profeſſed Advocate for Liberty, both Civil and Religious,* &c. And *that he truſted no Station of Life would ever alter his Sentiments*: But the Times are changed! To be peaceable and conſcientious, is now made Dangerous: That Chriſtian Liberty, once the Admiration of its Neighbours, is now become deſtructive to Society; thoſe Civil and Religious Rights, which once were the only Rational Foundations of Society, are now made inconſiſtent with Government: And where we expected an Advocate, we find the ſtrongeſt Attack on our Liberties, Civil and Religious.

Under theſe unhappy Circumſtances, it behoves us to extricate ourſelves in the beſt Manner we are able: And the Governor muſt excuſe us, in giving him this further Trouble to anſwer the ſeveral Matters he has been pleaſed to lay to our Charge: In doing whereof, we are not without Hopes, that notwithſtanding all he is pleaſed to ſay againſt us, we ſhall yet appear to be the ſame conſcientious, peaceable, loyal Subjects, we ever were.

As we have always acknowledged ourſelves under deep Obligations to the Crown, and preſent Government; to act ſo inſincere a Part, as the Governor would repreſent us to have done in our late Reſolve, by pretending to give a Sum of Money we never intended, would be inexcuſable: And therefore, we think it a Duty incumbent upon us, in the firſt Place, to clear ourſelves from thoſe Imputations he is pleaſed to throw upon us on this Occaſion.

We are told, our Reſolve *appears to be an extraordinary one, for that inſtead of drawing the Money out of the Loan-Office, it was ordered out of an empty Treaſury.* In what Manner we are to make our Defence againſt this Charge; tho' we have the ſtrongeſt Reaſon for it, is not eaſy to determine. The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, the Treaſury is empty. To anſwer, "*that with equal Truth, he might have ſaid what he pleaſed,*" or even to doubt of the Truth of any Thing he thinks fit to aſſert, would be tranſgreſſing thoſe Rules of Civility he is pleaſed to point out to us. How are we then to conduct ourſelves? Muſt we lie under the Imputation of acting ſo inſincere a Part with the Crown, and ſay nothing in our Juſtification? Surely it is not to be expected: We had much rather riſque *the Opinion the World may entertain of our Tempers and Diſpoſitions,* than to have our Loyalty drawn in Queſtion, by ſuffering ſuch a Charge to paſs unanſwered. We muſt therefore deſire to be excuſed when we ſay, the Treaſury is not empty; that it appears by the Accounts ſince ſettled with the Treaſurer, he has a conſiderable Sum of Money in his Hands; and he can vouch for us, that Care was taken to ſupply him with whatever Sum might be neceſſary to diſcharge our Order on him payable to the Crown, in caſe it be drawn. Beſides, it is owing to the Governor's Conduct that the Order was not directed to be drawn on the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, as well as the Treaſurer: For if he had not encouraged the Inliſting of Servants, there would have been no Occaſion to have clogged it with any Conditions; but as Servants were inliſted, and we thought we had juſt Right to inſiſt on their being return'd to their Maſters, before the Order for the Money was drawn; it therefore became neceſſary to make the Reſolve conditional, and that the Order for the Money ſhould not iſſue until the Conditions were complyed with: And, as the Order might be drawn when the Houſe was not Sitting, it was not judged proper that our Speaker (who is one of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office) ſhould draw that Order on himſelf; and therefore it was directed to be drawn on the Treaſurer.

The Governor is further pleaſed to tell us, *That the Money given, was on Conditions, that could not be complied with by any Perſon in this Government.*" In this we muſt likewiſe take leave to diſſent: The Conditions annexed to the Reſolve, were to return the Servants, which had been inliſted, to their Maſters; and proper Aſſurances given, that no more ſhould be inliſted within this Province. Conditions, which we think, not only might, but ought to be complied withal.--And that they might have been complied with, is plain, ſince we are well informed, the Governor has in divers Inſtances directed Servants to be diſcharged, and return'd even without their Conſent; and his Power muſt be the ſame in reſpect to the Return of all, if he had thought fit to exert it.

It is further objected, that *we might be ſure no Part of the Money (even ſuppoſing the Conditions could have been complied with) ſhould be applied to the Service of the preſent Expedition, we have taken Care that our Truſtees ſhall pay it to ſuch Uſes only, as His Majeſty ſhall appoint; and that we well knew no Directions from his Majeſty could be had in time,* &c.

It would ill become us, to diſguiſe our Sentiments. Truth will bear a Scrutiny, and to that Standard we are willing to ſubmit our Conduct on this Occaſion. We were fully convinced, that the Expence of our Mother Country ran high: That thoſe of our Society there contributed to it. That our Neighbouring Colonies had likewiſe given Sums of Money for Uſes the Crown had directed: And therefore, being deſirous of demonſtrating

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our Loyalty, we chearfully gave the Sum of *Three Thouſand* Pounds to the Crown: But as we conſcientiouſly ſcrupled the Application of it to any War-like Purpoſes, we ſubjected the Money given to ſuch Uſes as the King ſhould think fit to direct. And had the Terms been complied with, the Houſe were of Opinion, that there were ſufficient Powers to receive the Money they had voted for the King's Uſe; but ſeeing the Governor has now ſo fully declared, that he cannot return the Servants (without which Condition they never intended it ſhould be received) any further Explanation on this Head ſeems unneceſſary.

This was, on a like Occaſion, thought ſufficient, by a former Governor of this Province; and if there had been but the ſame favourable Diſpoſitions towards us now, as there was at that time, we make no Doubt but that the Governor would have thought his Power ſufficient to make Application of the Money given, without waiting further Directions from the Crown, or any Aſſiſtance of ours; and ſuch a Condeſcenſion would have carried a ſtronger Evidence of his Regard to tender Conſciences, than many Words, contradicted by Actions, can poſſibly do.

But after the Treatment we have met, What may we not expect? Our limiting a Time, in which Directions ſhould be obtained from the Crown, for the Diſpoſition of the Money given, which was intended to prevent ſuch a Miſapplication as happened in a like Caſe formerly, is repreſented as a Deſign, to prevent its coming into his Majeſty's Hands, for any Uſe; for no other Reaſon, than becauſe the Time for obtaining thoſe Directions, is leſs than is allowed for the Negotiating a common Bill of Exchange: With what Candour this is done, we muſt leave to our Superiors to judge. *Nine* Months, in our Opinion, is ſufficient time for the Purpoſe.

It is not to be expected, that the Conduct of any Aſſembly ſhould meet with univerſal Approbation; and therefore, we do not think it improbable that ſome of thoſe the Governor converſes with, may diſapprove of ours: However this may be; it is not other Mens Judgments, but our own, muſt be the Standard by which we are to act: And the different Sentiments of a few others, give us little Concern.---If theſe have ſhewn their Generoſity on a proper Occaſion, we do not envy them the Praiſe they may deſerve: But if all that is ſaid of them be true, ſome of them, at leaſt, before they made ſuch generous Offers, had good Aſſurances their Generoſity would not turn out to their Prejudice.

We are too much Parties, to determine what Judgment the World will form of our Tempers and Diſpoſitions; but conſidering the Occaſion, we do not think we are juſtly to be charged with exceeding the ſtricteſt Bounds that Decency requires. When Men, who are truly loyal and obedient Subjects, find the very Root of all their Civil and Religious Liberties ſtruck at, and are repreſented as holding Principles inconſiſtent with Government, and acting an inſincere Part with the Crown; and all this from one from whom they thought themſelves rather entituled to Protection; If they oppoſe it with ſome Zeal, and that Freedom which *Britiſh* Subjects have a Right to do; if it be not to be commended, it is at leaſt excuſable.

It is difficult for us to form a Judgment what would be agreeable to the Governor on ſome Occaſions: The Neceſſity of our Speaker's Abſence was once eſteemed a ſufficient Reaſon to call us together, and to adjourn to a longer Day, to give his the Opportunity of attending an Affair which related to the Proprietors and the Province: And his Abſence the ſecond Time was on the ſame Occaſion, and mentioned to the Governor before our Adjournment, and tacitly aquieſced with, tho' he is now pleaſed to find Fault with it. The Speaker's Abſence in Caſe of Sickneſs, or other inevitable Accident, might have been ſupplied by a new Choice; but we know of no inſtance that would have warranted the giving our Speaker leave to depart, and then to have proceeded to a new Choice.

What Information the Governor may have received from any grave Member of our Houſe, we leave to him and to that grave Member to ſettle between them: But that the Probability of a Peace was a Concluſion drawn in our Houſe, from the Report the Governor is pleaſed to mention, is a Miſtake; it neither was the proper Buſineſs of the Houſe, nor was there any ſuch Tranſaction there, as we know of: But if any Diſcourſe of that kind had happened there, to infer, that *it was truly ſaid by the Governor, the Rumour of a Probability of a Peace was in our Houſe only, and that no one elſe heard any Thing of it*, is a Conſequence by no Means deducible from the Premiſſes. Others not only might, but had heard the ſame Rumour as well as we.

The Governor in his Meſſage of the ſecond Inſtant, took Notice, that *the Caſe of Felons tranſported by Act of Parliament differs much from Apprentices and Servants*: This led us to obſerve, that tho' they differ in ſome Things, they agreed in this, that both were equally the Properties of their Maſters, if an Act of Parliament could make them ſo. The Truth is, that the Contract of Servants for themſelves, and thoſe of the Juſtices for Felons, are made equally binding by one and the ſame Act of Parliament; ſo that when the Governor takes Notice of one Part of the Act, why ſhould it be ſuppoſed he wanted Information of the other Part from any Perſon whatſoever? The Word Property, when applied to Perſons, is to be underſtood an Intereſt in the Perſons, and a Right to their Service, which there is no Doubt one Man may have in another; and that this Property is as ſacred in the Eye of the Law, as a Man's Property in any other Goods or Chattels whatſoever.

But the Governor is pleaſed to tell us, *That it did not appear reaſonable to him, to take upon him to determine, that a Contract betwixt two Subjects ſhould give one a Property in the other, ſo as to deſtroy the King's Right of receiving ſuch into his Service, as ſhould voluntarily offer themſelves in a neceſſary War, &c.* if the Governor had always behaved with the Indifference repreſented in this Paragraph, there had been the leſs Reaſon to complain; but the Misfortune is, that whatever Directions were given to the Officers, the Governor did take upon himſelf to determine, that the King had a Right to inliſt Servants, both by expreſs Declarations made to that Purpoſe, and by the great Encouragement from time to time given to inliſt them; and alſo, as we are well inform'd, hath taken upon himſelf the Power to diſcharge ſome of them, after they had been inliſted, taken the Oaths before the Magiſtrates, and received the King's Subſiſtence, and this even without the Conſent of the Servants inliſted; and might, as we conceive, diſcharge the great Numbers which yet remain, if he thought fit ſo to do; and this he has the ſtronger Reaſon for doing, ſince nothing can be ſaid to juſtify the Taking of Servants without the Conſent of their Maſters, but in Caſe of abſolute Neceſſity; and when ſo many Freemen offer themſelves, which make up a Number exceeding any Proportion this Province bears to its Neighbours, to inliſt Servants, muſt be Sacrificing the Property of Maſters to gratify ſome other End, than any Service the King expects from us.

What the Governor underſtands by the Word [*inliſted*] we cannot take upon us to ſay. The Word imports no more than the Entring of Men's Names on a Liſt; and that this was done in the Caſe of many Servants, by the Governor's Encouragement, and in Purſuance of his open Declaration, is a Truth ſo well known, we perſuade ourſelves he will not deny. Then the Perſons he appointed to take the Names of ſuch who inclined to inliſt, were either duly authorized to this End, or not; if they were duly authorized, many Servants were inliſted by the Governor's Means before any Propoſal was made to us for the giving a Bounty, and conſequently no Fault can juſtly be attributed to us. If they were not duly authorized, the Injury is yet the greater, that, by the Governor's Directions, thoſe Perſons ſhould take upon them, to enter the Names of Servants, without any ſufficient Authority to that End; and afterwards to lay a Claim to them, by Pretext of that illegal Act.

The Governor is next pleaſed to take Notice of ſome Part of an Addreſs in anſwer to his Speech, wherein we declare, *We cannot appropriate Money to the Uſes recommended*; to which he's pleaſed to add, *that it was in the very Words of His Majeſty's Inſtructions.* How this appears, we are at a Loſs to determine: For the Governor in that Speech let us know, *His Majeſty expected* NO MORE *of us, &c. than a Proviſion of Victuals, Tranſports and other Neceſſaries for the Troops to be raiſed, &c.* But the Governor thought *more* than this neceſſary, *viz.* a Bounty to encourage Inliſting; which was not only more than he acquainted us was expected from the Province, but more than by the Sequel appears neceſſary; ſince a ſufficient Number of Freemen offer themſelves, without ſuch Bounty.

That we have charged the Governor with encouraging the Inliſting of Servants, knowing them to be ſuch, is true; and if Occaſion required it, we might produce a great Number of ſubſtantial Witneſſes, to prove the Truth of it; and it is a Matter ſo notorious, we perſwade ourſelves, the Gentlemen he is pleaſed to mention, cannot gainſay it. But that the Governor has been tried and condemned for it, by any Committee of ours, it is incumbent on him to make appear: And he may be pleaſed to remember withal, that one of the Privileges we have a Right to claim, and he hath promiſed to preſerve to us, is, *That he would give no Ear to Reports, touching Debates of the Houſe, until the Matters debated were paſt into Reſolves.* And however ludicrouſly the Governor may be pleaſed to treat any Enquiry of ours, he may know, that tho' we lay no Claim to the trying or condemning him, in this or any Affair, there is a Judicature we have a Right to apply to, who both have it in their Power, and, we doubt not, in their Inclination, to do us Juſtice, which is all we deſire.

To alledge, *That to uſe His Majeſty's Name indecently, to calumniate the Governor, and to treat Magiſtrates with Contempt, is the Road to our Favour*; as they contain very high Charges againſt the Repreſentative Body of this Province, and inſinuate no leſs than a Diſaffection to the King and preſent Government, they ſhould we think, have had very clear Proof, before they were ſo publickly made; and to do it without the leaſt Ground or Foundation, demonſtrates ſuch a Diſpoſition of Mind, as we are unwilling to give a Name to. If the Perſon alluded to by the Governor, had been guilty of any Contempt againſt the King, the Governor was in the Road of his Duty, in directing him to be proſecuted; but when the Matter came to be publickly examined into, all that appear'd againſt him, was, his contending with ſome Warmth againſt his Servant's being inliſted, and that the King had no Right ſo to do, without paying for his Servant; for that it would be inequitable, and that the King could do no Wrong. Some of us were preſent at the Time of this Examination; and when the Directions the Governor had given to this End were read, we could not find out any other Reaſon for ſo doing, than to intimidate other Maſters from taking legal Meaſures for the Recovery of their Servants, leſt they ſhould undergo the like Examination and Cenſure. And yet we had not taken any publick Notice of it, had not the Governor thought fit to allude to this Affair (as we underſtand it) when he told us, *Inſtances might be given, of Maſters having ſhewn very little Regard to a Name of the higheſt Dignity*: Which if true, might have given juſt Cauſe for their Proſecution, but could have no Relation to us; nor can we find out any other Reaſon for its being mentioned to us, than that the Governor was willing to heap on us the Faults of others, leſt our own ſhould not prove ſo great as he might deſire.

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All that we intended relating to the Act againſt the Importation of Convicts, was only to ſhew, that as very few of the preſent Aſſembly, were concerned in the making that Act; and as the Governor had given his Aſſent to a Bill, for appointing an Officer to execute the Act, he muſt be ſuppoſed to approve of the Act itſelf; and if there were any Fault, he ought to ſhare in it; but could not with any Juſtice blame us for an Act to which we were no Parties. What relates to the Bill which paſt the Houſe for the Repeal of this Act, tho' in great Part miſtaken, is of too little Conſequence to need a Reply.

The Governor is further pleaſed to ſay, *That every one that knows the preſent Circumſtances of this Province, muſt read with Surprize, our Deſcription of the Calamities it labours under, from the inliſting* SOME *Servants; ſince it is univerſally allowed, that it never produced a better Harveſt, or that it was ever better got in.* That we have had a very good Harveſt, and that it may have been pretty well got in, may for aught we know be very true; but it's owing to the Favour of Providence, in affording extraordinary Weather at that Time; and no Thanks due to thoſe, who did what they could to prevent it, by taking Servants out of the Fields, in the Time of Harveſt, from their Maſters, againſt their Conſent; who by that Means, were put under great Difficulties to get in their Harveſt, as they are likely to be for Want of proper Help to ſow their Grain againſt another Year.

When we called the Number of Servants inliſted *ſeveral Hundreds*, we were told, that *as it made for our Purpoſe, we greatly aggravated the Number.* There is much greater Reaſon to think, the Governor finds it agreeable to his Purpoſe, to diminiſh the Number; otherwiſe, why does he call them *ſome Servamts?* A Deſcription better ſuited to expreſs half a Dozen than the true Number; which, on Enquiry, we find, amounts to upwards of *Three Hundred*, beſides ſuch as have been diſcharged and ran away, and excluſive of thoſe whoſe Maſters live in another Province. If the Improvement and Cultivation of Lands, and the Flouriſhing of our Trade, does continue, it muſt not be owing to ſuch Practices as theſe.

As for the Reaſoning in our laſt Meſſage, ſince the Governor is pleaſed to refer it to be judged by all who have common Senſe, ſo muſt we, with this ſhort Remark, that it is an eaſy Method of anſwering the beſt Reaſoning.

Though our Principles do not allow us to paſs a Militia Bill, build Forts, provide Arms, &c. *That therefore our Principles are inconſiſtent with the Ends of Government*, is no ſelf-evident Propoſition, nor what we think the Governor will be able to prove; and whenever he ſhall think it worth his while to attempt ſuch a Performance, it will be time enough to give an Anſwer. Men are ſometimes deceived by Arguments, which carry a ſeeming Evidence of what in truth they do not prove; but no Arguments can be ſufficient to controul an inconteſtible Fact: This Government hath ſubſiſted principally under the Direction of Men of our Principles, for upwards of Fifty Years laſt paſt, as the Governor is pleaſed to expreſs it, *to the Admiration of all its Neighbours*: And that which hath been, may be.

What Inſtructions our Proprietors have been pleaſed to give, in Relation to the Defence of the Province, we do not know; nor who are the *Few* amongſt us, or the *Many* without, who diſlike *ALL our Proceedings.* The Governor is as little obliged to them, as we are, if they diſlike *all our Proceedings*, and particularly a Part which immediately relates to himſelf.

The Governor is farther pleaſed to charge us, *with having divided our ſelves from many of the Inhabitants here, by Conſultations, and by exerting our ſelves in Conſequence of them, publickly and avowedly to obtain an uncommon Majority in this Aſſembly, to oppoſe his Endeavours for the Security of this Part of His Majeſty's Dominions.* What then? Is the Governor the only Judge what is fit to be done in Regard to the Province? Have not the Inhabitants at leaſt an equal Right? And if they diſlike any Meaſures he may think fit to propoſe, are they obliged to aſſent to them? Surely the Governor cannot think ſo. But, who are they that have taken this mighty Pains to obtain an uncommon Majority? No Member of our Houſe, that we know of, is juſtly chargeable with it, nor would it have been Criminal, had it been ſo. That ſome of the ſame religious Perſuaſion with the Majority of this Houſe, as well as divers Inhabitants of other Perſuaſions, did meet together, to conſider of Perſons proper to be choſen for their Repreſentatives, the laſt Year, as is uſually done every Year, may be true: But there was leſs Struggle and leſs Diviſion amongſt the Inhabitants the laſt Year, than has happen'd in many other Years; and the Majority of the preſent Houſe, ſo frequently mentioned by the Governor, conſiſts but of Two Members more, of the People called *Quakers*, than there was the laſt Year; and is no greater Number than has been elected, of the ſame Perſuaſion, divers Years before. The Harmony which hath ſubſiſted betwixt the People of the different religious Societies here, for aught we know, as yet ſubſiſts in as great a Degree as is uſual; and we are in Hopes may continue, notwithſtanding their different Opinions in ſome Things; tho' we muſt own, the Governor's Conduct on this Occaſion does not appear to to us be calculated to promote it.

We are ſorry to find the Governor perſiſts in his Opinion, in detaining the Servants inliſted from their Maſters, which we think might eaſily be diſcharged without a Mutiny: We were in Hopes, that the great Number of them, the great Loſs it muſt be to the Province, and the great Injury their Maſters muſt ſuſtain by this Means, might be Motives ſufficient to induce the Governor to diſcharge them; and the rather becauſe it is not improbable, but that the taking and inliſting of Servants, is expreſly prohibited by an Act of Parliament lately made, tho' it be not as yet brought hither that we know of. But if nothing determines the Governor to change his Sentiments, his Conduct and ours muſt be ſubmitted to our Sovereign, of whoſe Juſtice we entertain no Doubt.

The Governor is further pleaſed to acquaint us, that he's *glad however (tho' it be with a View of throwing the Blame upon him) to find that our Houſe, who on the 7th of* July *laſt could not come into the Levying of Money, and appropriating it to the Uſe recommended, &c. can now fix the Number of* Three Hundred *to be a ſufficient Proportion of Men for this Province: And that upon Condition the Servants are diſcharged, we are willing to give ſuch a Sum of Money to the Crown as may be a fit* (full it ſhould be) *Proportion to what is given by the Neighbouring Colonies.* And that the Governor is pleaſed to declare, *he underſtands this to be for the ſame Uſes.* How this can be reconciled with the former Part of the ſame Meſſage, we muſt refer to the Governor to conſider. *There* he ſeems to be out of all Hopes *of our doing any Thing in Compliance with his Majeſty's Inſtructions. Here* he is glad we can give a *Sum of Money, which he underſtands to be for the ſame Uſes. There* our Fault was in giving Money *to ſuch Uſes only as his Majeſty ſhould appoint. Here* he declares, he underſtands it to be for the ſame Uſes other Colonies have given it. If this be true, what hinders his returning the Servants, and making an Application of the Money?

If the Gladneſs the Governor expreſſes on this Occaſion; be the Reſult of his Obſervation of our having acted purſuant to our Judgments, and conſiſtently with ourſelves, it ariſes from ſuch a Foundation as gives him juſt Cauſe for it: If it be otherwiſe, it proceeds from ſuch a Quality of Mind no Man can have any Reaſon to value himſelf upon. But if we may be permitted to enquire, where is it that we have fix'd the Number of *Three Hundred* to be a ſufficient Proportion of Men for this Province? In treating of the King's Inſtructions we did indeed ſay, "*that the Governor's contending for a literal Execution of the Commands of the Crown would be attended with Inconveniences, and therefore ought to have a reaſonable Conſtruction; and the Number of Men ſhould be limited in proportion to our Circumſtances, and the Practice of the Neighbouring Colonies.---That the Province of* New-Jerſey *had, as we were credibly informed, but* Two *Commiſſions. That* Four *Commiſſions, which was double their Number, we were informed, were ſent for this Province and the Counties; of which, allowing one only for the* Three Lower Counties, *it demonſtrates, that* Three *Hundred Men was the greateſt Number expected from hence; and as we ſuppoſed there were at leaſt that Number of Freemen already inliſted, we could ſee no Reaſon why the Province ſhould be ſo diſtreſſed, and the Ruin of ſo many Families endangered by the Detaining of Servants.* If this be what the Governor is pleaſed to call *fixing the Number*, and it affords him any Satisfaction; it has ſo ſeldom happened to be in our Power to give him any, that we are not willing he ſhould be deprived of any Share of it in this Caſe.

Is there any Inconſiſtency, in ſaying *we cannot preſerve good Conſciences, and come into the Levying of Money, and appropriating it to the Uſes recommended to us*: And ſaying, that we can, and are willing to give Money, altho' we cannot appropriate it to the Uſes recommended to us? If there be, we muſt own we have acted inconſiſtently: If there be not (for ſuch is our Opinion) the Attempt to place it in a different Light, muſt fail amongſt all judicious and impartial Men.

But the Governor is pleaſed to ſay, *The making his Conduct a Pretence for refuſing to comply with his Majeſty's Inſtructions, cannot be looked on as an Inſtance of Zeal in us.* To which we anſwer, we are fully perſuaded it never was the Intent of the Crown, that our Servants ſhould be taken from their Maſters in the Manner they have been: That if they are detained, beſides the general Loſs the Province will ſuſtain, leſs than *Three Thouſand Pounds* will not make their Maſters Amends; and ſo much is contributed by the Inhabitants of the Province, as if it were actually paid in Money: A greater Sum, in Proportion to our Circumſtances, than divers of our Neighbouring Colonies have paid. Neither can we by any Means think it will demonſtrate any Zeal in us to the Crown, to give Money to ſo ill a purpoſe, as we look upon that of carrying away Servants from their Maſters to be: For as the true Intereſt of the King and his Subjects are inſeparable, whoever contributes moſt to ſupport the juſt Rights of each, are the greateſt Friends to both.

If any Thing in our laſt Meſſage was underſtood as if it had been intended to intimidate the Governor, it was a Miſtake. If upon cool Reflection, the Governor be ſatisfied he has acted between Servants and Maſters with that Equity and Juſtice which became a Perſon in his High Station, he has nothing to fear, and he will no doubt meet with that Satisfaction in his own Breaſt, which to an honeſt Mind, exceeds any temporal Honour or Intereſt; but if on ſuch Reflection he ſhould find any Uneaſineſs, that more is in his Power, and that it ought to be performed; the ſooner this is done, the ſooner he may promiſe himſelf to be reſtored to that Tranquility which is ever diſturbed, where Men act inconſiſtent with their own Judgments.

Sept. 1. 1740. *By Order of the Houſe,*

JOHN KINSEY, *Speaker.*

LONDON.

LONDON, *July* 2.

FOur Regiments of Foot are now ordered to embark on board Sir John Norris's Squadron.

July 4. It's ſaid, that Orders are gone down to Sir John Norris at Portſmouth for him, to take on board 12,00 Men for the Uſe of the Squadron under his Command.

And we hear, that 1200 Men are to be draughted out of the Foot-Guards to be ſent abroad.

An Expreſs has been diſpatch'd to Portſmouth, with Orders to the Captains of the ſeveral Men of War, not to ſuffer any of their Officers or others to go on ſhore, but to hold themſelves ready to depart at a Minute's Warning. At the ſame Time Orders were given to the Land-Forces to be ready to embark on the firſt Notice.

July 5. Laſt Night we had a Veſſel from Oporto in 12 Days, by which we learn, that the Spaniſh Fleet was then at Ferrol, in a very bad Condition, the Men ſick, and in great Want of Proviſions.

Yeſterday was a Great Court at St. James's, moſt of the great Officers of State and Lords Juſtices, *&c.* being there, to take Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who ſets out for Portſmouth this Morning.

The great Poſt of Lord High Admiral of England, it is ſaid, will be conferred on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

We hear that Sir Chaloner Ogle is order'd home to join Sir John Norris, who, it's ſaid, is getting ready with all poſſible Diligence to go on a ſecret Expedition, with a large Fleet of Ships, moſtly of the Line of Battle, beſides Tranſports with the Marines; and that he will have with him the Admirals, Balchen, Ogle, and Stuart.

They write from Rome, That Cardinal RUFFO is elected POPE. He was born the 4th of Sept. O. S. 1663, and created Cardinal by Pope Clement XI. 1706.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 25.

Yeſterday Capt Patterſon arrived here, in about ſeven Weeks from London, who ſays, That People are as much at a Loſs as ever, what to think about the Conduct of the French. That there was a Proſpect of a pretty good Crop of Wheat in England, notwithſtanding the Severity of the laſt Winter. That the Merchants were frequently complaining to the Lords of the Admiralty, of their Loſſes by the Spaniſh Privateers, and praying, that the Channnel and Coaſt might be better guarded. That it was thought Sir John Norris was deſign'd for Ferrol, to attack the Spaniſh Fleet in that Port. That Admiral Balchen's Proviſions were found to be poiſoned, by which ſeveral Hundred Men had loſt their Lives, and which was the Reaſon of that Gentleman's Return to England from the Coaſt of Spain with his Squadron. That upwards of Sixty Tranſports lay at the Iſle of Wight, ready to ſail with the Land Forces, under my Lord Cathcart, for the Weſt-Indies.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 1.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Boyd from Jamaica, by whom we hear, that Admiral Vernon is ſtill there. No Store-ſhip being then arrived, and the Ships in great Want of all Sorts of Stores: However the Admiral has order'd out ſome Men of War to cruiſe in the Windward Paſſage to protect the Trade.

Commodore Brown, we likewiſe hear, is gone home in Capt. Windham, having deſired Leave for that Purpoſe.

The Dutch Ship that was taken ſome Time ſince, proves to be a richer Prize than at firſt was imagined; the Vice Roy who was on board her, not having had Time to carry off his Jewels, Plate, *&c.* which were all found on board, together with a Crown richly ornamented with precious Stones, which the New King likewiſe was forc'd to leave behind him, together with ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, who were all made Priſoners.

On Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Jefferys from Antigua, from which Place we hear that Two Men of War, one of 70 Guns, and the other of 60 Guns, Two Store Ships for Admiral Vernon, and two Tranſport Ships with 300 Soldiers on board of each, were arrived at Antigua; and that nine more arrived at Madeira, where they were taking in Wine for the Fleet, after which they were to proceed to Jamaica to reinforce Admiral Vernon; but that my Lord Cathcart with the reſt of the Fleet and Forces, was not to ſail till after the Hurricane Months were over.

The ſame Day Capt. Johnſon came in here from Jamaica, whence we have the following melancholy Relation, viz. A Snow fitted from Jamaica for a Privateer, with 90 Hands, on her Cruiſe met with two Spaniſh Privateer Sloops, with whom ſhe engaged, when after a bloody Fight, in which the Snow loſt 40 Men, one of the Sloops ſtruck, which the Snow immediately endeavour'd to board, but in the Attempt loſt her Bowſprit and got other Damage, which the other Spaniſh Sloop ſeeing, came up to the Relief of her Conſort, boarded and took the Snow. Captain Bennet, in a Privateer Sloop from Jamaica, hearing the Guns in the Engagement, got ſight of the Veſſels, and came up with the two ſpaniſh Sloops and the Snow, all which he took, but found, that the Spaniards had put to the Sword, after the Engagement, every Man on board the Snow, except the Captain and Four of his Hands, who were all miſerably cut and hackt; which exaſperated Capt. Bennet's Men to that Degree, that notwithſtanding Capt. Bennet's Orders to the contrary, they kill'd every Spaniard on board the Snow and Sloops, threatening to throw the Captain over-board if he oppoſed their Execution.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred Inward.*

Scooner Two Siſters, Henry Tiſdale, from South-Carolina.
Scooner Enterprize, Tiſtram Gardiner, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Gannet, Serjeant Smythies, from Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Molly, George Boardman, from Liſbon.
Sloop Roſe, John Clarke, from New-York.
Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, Briſtow Brown, from Bermuda.
Sloop Sea Nymph, Robert Harvey, from Bermuda.
Brigt, Dove, Richard Jones, from Barbados.

Entred Out.

Snow Alexander and Ann, John Cox, for Jamaica.
Sloop Delight, Joſeph Triſt for Jamaica.
Sloop Union, Thomas Collins, for Jamaica.
Brigt. Eagle, Edward Dumareſque, for Ireland.
Scooner Enterprize, Tiſtram Gardiner, for Jamaica.

Cleared.

Brigt. Hannah, William Tiffin, to London.
Brigt. Catherine, Andrew Hill, to Waterford.
Brigt. Union, Nicholas Carrol, to Limerick.
Sloop Robert, Thomas Anderſon, to Jamaica.
Sloop Dolphin, Benjamin Cudworth to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Delight, James Jauncey to Bermuda.
Sloop Neptune, Thomas Prizgar, to Jamaica.
Scooner, Endeavour, John Wakefield to Boſton.
Sloop Four Brothers, Joſeph Parſons, to Boſton.

A *PARCEL of likely Negro Boys and Girls juſt arrived in the Sloop* Charming Sally, David Hall *Maſter, and to be ſold by* Robert Ellis, *in* Water-ſtreet, *for ready Money, Flour or Wheat, and the aforeſaid Sloop will ſail for* Charleſtown *in* South-Carolina *and* Wynyaw *in fourteen days at furtheſt. For Freight or Paſſage agree with the ſaid* Robert Ellis, *or the ſaid Maſter on board the ſaid Sloop, now lying at* Robert Ellis's *Wharff.*

To